

California Water Plan Update 2003

Planning for the Future of California Water



I hear there're big changes in water planning at the state, what's up?

You're right. DWR is calling on the public — especially those critically affected by government water policy — and asking this Advisory Committee to use the techniques of **strategic planning** to help the department formulate the **California Water Plan Update 2003**.

How meaningful is this “new” way?

You decide. DWR updates the California Water Plan every five years. Since 1957, it's compiled seven updates, and today is working to complete the latest revision, Update 2003 — due in less than two years. (You'll find a list of our planned milestones later in the booklet.) Preparing these updates is a DWR priority and it's easy to understand why: They guide how tax dollars are spent to ensure a reliable statewide water supply.




How did this committee come about and who's on it?

For the past 50 years, water plans and their updates have been scrutinized by knowledgeable water interests statewide. That's why DWR planners called upon more than 60 people representing these interests to serve on the **Advisory Committee**. Although they share a common interest in the state's water resources, they come from very diverse backgrounds. For example,

“...Your contributions are helping make the next California Water Plan Update a more useful and to sustain its natural resources and economic growth. You are quite literally helping to send a message to the director, to the Advisory Committee of the California Water Plan, January 23, 2002”

they represent farmers, conservationists, academics, boaters, anglers, water districts, Indian tribes and federal, state and local governments.

What does this Advisory Committee do?



Since January 2001, the committee has been meeting about once every six weeks, most of the time in Sacramento. Its meetings go a full eight hours, including working lunches. They are conducted by an outside team of facilitators from The **California Center for Public Dispute Resolution**. They keep discussions on track, civil and most importantly, productive. These aren't held in a back room either. They're not only open to the public, but participation is welcome.

OK, sounds good. How do I sign up for the Advisory Committee?

Back in 2000, DWR publicly announced the formation of the committee in newspapers and other media. It sought representatives from a variety of water backgrounds. The membership was held to about 65. More than that would make meetings unwieldy and unproductive. But demand was great. So DWR created the Extended Review Forum or ERF. Membership is wide open. ERF members receive regular updates about Update 2003, frequent e-mails about water planning, and periodic briefings by DWR staff. You can join by contacting Virginia Sajac at vsajac@water.ca.gov or (916) 653-7101.

What's the Advisory Committee actually done in its first year?

A lot. It's recommended DWR do some things differently in putting together Update 2003. Briefly, the committee came up with the **water portfolio** concept; it recommended DWR use **real, not averaged data** for describing conditions using a **flow diagram** to present data; and it suggested ways to view the future.

What's a water portfolio?

It's a metaphor or a framework for water planners to view and present their data. It's based on a financial or stock portfolio. The committee came up with it as a way to clearly show the diversity of our water assets. In Update 2003, DWR will create a flow diagram and portfolios full of detailed data of water supplies and uses. Again, they'll be built for the state and at least its 10 hydrologic regions.

And what about this flow diagram, how does that help water planners?

The flow diagram lets planners see all the ways water comes into the state, how it's used, and how it leaves, and it shows how all these sources and uses are connected. When all the water data are collected and applied to the diagram, you will be able to see how one part of our complex hydrologic cycle affects another. The same diagram built for the state also will be built for each of the 10 hydrologic regions and other areas, such as the Mountain Counties.

Why is DWR changing the way it presents water data?

In past updates, DWR used **averaged-water data** to represent typical average and dry water years. To some people typical data are less useful because they can't be easily related to water management decisions.

Update 2003 will use **actual water data** from three years: 1998 for a recent wet year, 2000 for an average year, and 2001 for a drier year.

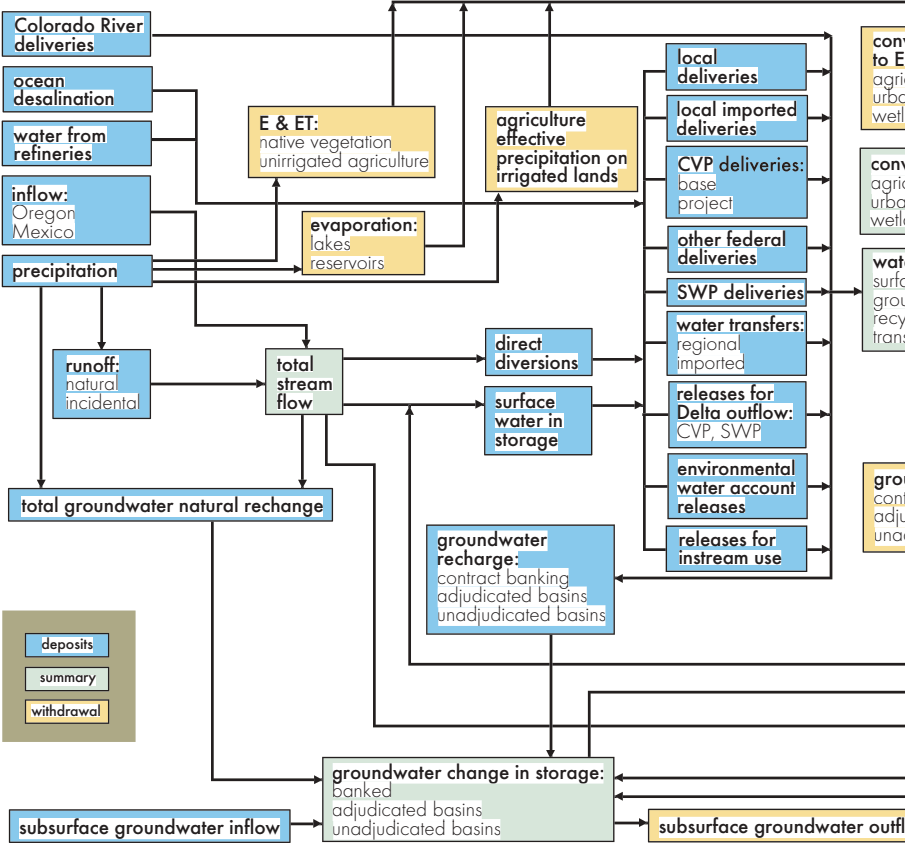
Let's back up. You said the committee "views the future." What do you mean?

They call it a **study plan**. Here's how it works: Members came up with a list of important **factors** that affect water supplies, uses and its management. They then set **ranges** for these factors. By mixing and matching factor ranges (they call these combinations **building blocks**) you can come up with different versions of the future.

Give me an example of factors and ranges.

Take population. That's a factor because it affects water use. The committee decided there are three ranges for this factor. In the future, population can be what the Department of Finance predicts, less, or more (these can be quantified, too). So in trying to decide a possible water future, planners might consider all three scenarios. When this factor and its ranges (together a building block) are combined with other factors and their ranges, planners are able to view many combinations of possible water futures — different study plans.

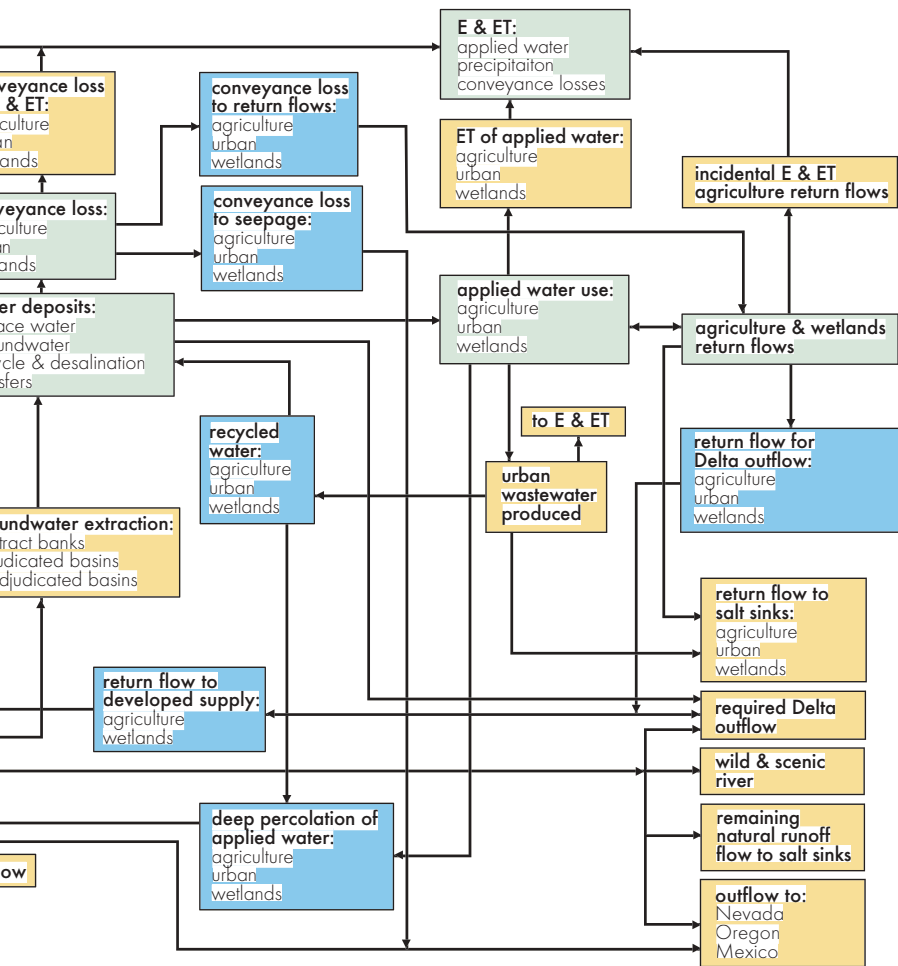
CALIFORNIA/REGION SAMPL



Milestones 2001-2003

| 2001 | January | Spring | June | Fall | December | 2002 | Early | Spring |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|-------|--------|
| first advisory committee meeting | review of past practices | committee suggestions/DWR response | brief DWR management stakeholders, legislative staff | preliminary draft assumptions & estimates website | extended review forum/public workshops | development of four water demand forecasts for 2003 | | |

LE WATER FLOW DIAGRAM



| 2003 | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Summer | Late | Early | Summer | Summer | December | |
| develop study plans (alternative management responses) | evaluate and compare study plans | evaluate and compare study plans | release public draft of Update 2003 | public hearings on Draft Update 2003 | release final Update 2003 | |

How many other factors are there?

In preparing Update 2003, the Advisory Committee and Department of Water Resources planners will look at all 40 of these different factors and how they affect each other and our water.

Total Population
Population Distribution
Population Density
Per Capita Income
Commercial Activity
Total Industrial Activity
Industrial Activity Mix
Total Crop Area
Crop Mix (Seasonal Vs. Permanent)
Crop Mix (Crop Unit Water Use)
Irrigated Land Retirement
Environmental Water (Land-Based)
Environmental Water (Flow-Based)
Hydrology
Climate Change
Colorado River Supply
State Water Project
Central Valley Project
Mokelumne Aqueduct
Los Angeles Aqueduct
Hetch Hetchy



Other Inter-Regional Import Deliveries
Flood Management
Energy Costs
Drinking Water Standards
Agricultural Discharge Requirements
Urban Runoff/ Stormwater Management
Recreation
Desalting
Recycled Water (Treated)
Urban Water Use Efficiency
Ag Water Use Efficiency
Water Transfers Within Regions
Water Transfers Between Regions
Integrated Surface/ Groundwater Management
Groundwater Storage Facilities
Surface Storage Facilities
Conveyance Facilities
Rate Structure
Cost Recovery

How can you keep a diverse group like the Advisory Committee on track and productive?

The facilitators use **strategic planning** methods to lead the group toward a comprehensive Update 2003. The Advisory Committee looks at water planning by working through these types of questions:

Where are we now?
Where are we going?
Where do we want to be?
How do we get there?
How do we measure our progress?

Strategic planning may be OK in the boardroom, but how do you get a vastly divergent group as the Advisory Committee to agree on such a hot topic as water policy?

Facilitators try only to get members to move toward a **consensus**. Reaching 100 percent agreement is not part of the deal. And it's clear to all members that the final author of Update 2003 is DWR. That's not to say the Advisory Committee is a rubber stamp. After only a year it has fundamentally changed the way DWR goes about compiling a water plan update. In January, DWR Director Thomas Hannigan told the Advisory Committee: "Your input and insights are invaluable, and you have already changed the essence of Update 2003."

How's all of this data — and it appears there's going to be a lot of it — going to be collected?

Of course that's important. One of the first questions water interests ask about data in an update to a state water plan is, "Where'd you get that data?" In Update 2003, the answer will be published for each bit of data in **process maps** and related documentation. The reader will be able to see how the data were collected and used.

All of this sounds complicated and there's lots of new jargon. Are we reinventing the wheel here?

There's no doubt that the concepts here are new and sometimes hard to follow. But the committee is forging new ground. As DWR Director Thomas Hannigan told the committee, its work is "becoming a new alphabet and vocabulary for water planning." Water planning in California will not be the same, and members agree that's a good thing. Keep in mind, these ideas are aimed at making water

planning more accurate, more open to the public and useful to those who have to make decisions about who and what gets water where and for how much money.

How do I learn more about Update 2003 and keep up with the Advisory Committee?

If you have a computer it's easy. If it's connected to the Internet, it's easier. The committee and DWR have a Web site at www.waterplan.water.ca.gov/AandE/. It's called an **assumptions and estimates** report — a fancy government way of saying, "Here's how we're going to compile Update 2003." It goes into a lot of detail about what we've talked about in this Q&A. (If you're not connected to the Internet, DWR will supply you with a CD replica of the site that can be used on your home computer.) There are many things on the Web site that we haven't mentioned here, such as using computer **modeling** in water planning, and **global climate change** and its effects on California water. Also, the site changes constantly as the Update 2003 advances.

How do I get involved with or sound off about the plan?

The best way is to go to the Web site. It's interactive. You can (or soon will be able to) fill out a customer survey, build your own future water scenarios (study plans), contact DWR planners directly via e-mail, stay abreast of committee meetings or sign up for automatic e-mail alerts of news about Update 2003. Take a look. One more time, it's at www.waterplan.water.ca.gov/AandE/



Public Advisory Committee members

Margit Aramburu, Delta Protection Commission
Mary Bannister, Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency
Burt Bundy, Sacramento River Conservation Area
Scott Cantrell, California Department of Fish and Game
Grace Chan, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Marci Coglianese, League of California Cities
Dave Cox, California Department of Parks & Recreation
Ed Craddock, Butte County
Bill Cunningham, U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service
Grant Davis, Bay Institute of San Francisco
Martha Davis, Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Mary Ann Dickinson, California Urban Water Conservation Council
Nick Di Croce, California Trout
William DuBois, California Farm Bureau Federation
Lloyd Fryer, Kern County Water Agency
Paul Gagliardo, City of San Diego
Bill Gaines, California Waterfowl Association
Fran Garland, ACWA, Contra Costa Water District
Peter Gleick, Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment, and Security
Zeke Grader, Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations
Brent Graham, Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage District
Elston Grubaugh, Imperial Irrigation District
David Guy, Northern California Water Association
Martha Guzman, United Farm Workers
Alex Hildebrand, South Delta Water Agency
Mike Hoover, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Bill Jacoby, Water Reuse Association
Dr. Craig Jones, State Water Contractors, Inc.
Rachel Joseph, Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe
Kevin Kauffman, Stockton East Water District
Joseph Lima, ACWA, Modesto Irrigation District
Jay Lund, University of California, Davis
Garrett Marcus, Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
Jennifer Martin, The Nature Conservancy
Benjamin Magante, Sr., San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority
William Miller, Consulting Engineer
John Mills, Regional Council of Rural Counties
Clifford Moriyama, California Business Properties Association
Valerie Nera, California Chamber of Commerce
James Noyes, Southern California Water Committee, Inc.
Dennis O'Connor, California Research Bureau
Enid Perez, Del Rey Community Services District
Lloyd Peterson, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
Walter Pettit, California Urban Water Agencies
Nancy Pitigliano, Tulare County Farm Bureau
Robert Quitiquit, Robinson Rancheria
Betsy Reifsnider, Friends of the River
Larry Rohlfes, California Landscape Contractors Association
Dan Secord, M.D., League of California Cities
Steve Shaffer, California Department of Food and Agriculture
Angela Sherry, Environmental Defense
Katie Shulte-Joung, Governor's Office of Planning and Research
Polly Osborne Smith, League of Women Voters of California
Jim Snow, Westlands Water District
Frances Spivy-Weber, Mono Lake Committee
Dr. John D. Sullivan, League of Women Voters
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Robert Wilkinson, University of California at Santa Barbara
Chris Williams, Mountain Counties Water Resources Association
Kourt Williams, Executive Partnership for Environmental Resource Training
Lois Wolk, California State Association of Counties
Carolyn Yale, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Gary Yamamoto, California Department of Health Services
Joe Young, California Water Association
Tom Zuckerman, Central Delta Water Agency